best assortness, well seasoned and prepare by machinery, invented for the purpos, which ensures the most exact adjustment. Specimens will be published as tarly a

possible, Engravings on Wood,

Executed with neatness and promptitude Heads for Newspapers, Bac-similes, Ora-mental and Plain Rules, &c. &c. cat with D. () id east metal cuts, or usuneits, &c. en graved over, and made equal to new fortal

A liberal discount for cash. Bir monti credit on the most approved security. Or ders from the country promptly attended to All letters must be post paid.

Editors of papers in the country whill give the above advertisement a few in sertions, and forward a paper containing the n any of the above mentioned materials.

MARYLAND COLONIZATION JOURNAL:

PROSPECTUS.—The Board of Manz gers of the State Colonization Society and the Board of Managers of the State Fund have resolved to publish a quarterly journe for the purpose of diffusing information concerning the principles and progress of the Maryland plan of Colonization. The Journal will also contain occasional notices of the operations of the friends of Colonization ther parts of the Union. It will be rel oftener. Persons wishing to receive it regelarly as published, may become subscribe ng fifty cents per annum in advance Donations for the support of the paper will be thankfully received. The friends of C lonization throughout the state will confer great favour by transmitting for the Jorn

TAll communications are to be direct to the Maryland Colonization Journal, fice of the Maryland State Colonization S netv. Baltimore.'

FOR CHESTERTOWN AND CEN

CORP. 3111

RYLAND, will les Baltimore, on ere Baltimore, on etc. Monday morning, at o'clock, for Cestren

and Chestertown, starting from the lower Dugan's wharf, and returns he same day. Swill continue this arrangement for the sets of the All hergage at the owner's risk N. B.—All baggage at the owner's risk LEM'L. G. TAYLOR

Anne-Arundel County, &c. ON application to the subscriber, one of Junges of the orphans court of An Arundel county, and state of Maryland, petition in writing of Edward Brookes,

petition in writing of Edward Broote, Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is a in actual confinement, and praying for bunefit of the act of the General Assem of Maryland, entitled, An act for there of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at cember session 1805, and the several support of the terms therein media. resided two years within the state of Meland immediately preceding the line of application, and the said Edward Brown having taken the oath by the said act present for the delivered for the de

ed for the delivering up his property. ed for the delivering up his property, served del county, to answer such interregate and allegations as may be made sgainth and having appointed a trustee, who has each of all his property, real, persons and mis and said of the the said Brookes as conveyance and posses of the sonment, and that he give notice to his coff the said Brookes be discharged from the sonment, and that he give notice to his coff the said county, once a week for three money before the 4th Monday in October as its pear before the Monday in October as its pear before the haid County, at ten of of the forenoon of that day, for the pur of recommending a trustee for their ben and to shew cause, if any they have, why want Brooke's allegate the the said set and supplements, as peed to the Siven under my hand this 21st day of the Court in the said set and supplements, as peed to the said set and supplements. liters given sufficient security for his

Given under my hand this 21st day of cuary, in the year of the Lord, eighten dred and thirty-five.

GIDEON WHITE

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their

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PRINTING. Neatly executed at u

The Augustina Gazette.

VNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1835.

Printed and Published by POTT CHONAS, GREEN, DAY life Brick Building on the Public Circle. of mil. Pice Tures Dollars per annum.

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

FRANCIS M. JARBOE. CHURCH STREET-Annapolis. April 16.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

To the Penny Magazine, Penny Cyclopæ-lin, Republic of Letjers, New York Re-jett and New York Truth Teller, received one "Room" of the subscriber, where spe FRANCIS M. JARBOE.

Church street-Annapolis.

NOTICE

WAS committed to my custody as a Runa-way, on the Souli April 1833, a Negro HENRY JOHNSON,

plays he belongs to William D. Bowie, of Pince George's County. Said fellow is five fet st and a half inches high, complexion wick, and has lost one of his front teetn,sitis, and has lost of country cloth rounda-is clothing consists of country cloth rounda-test and pantalouns, and a cloak of country doth, black cap, and old shoes and stockings. des, nace the list warned to prove proper-is, pay charges, and take him away, he will assume to discharged according to law. ROBERT WELCH of Ben. Sh'ff.

A. A. County.

## PROSPECTUS.

TME Subscriber proposes to publish, in Typer Maribro', Prince George's county, Majland, a weekly journal, to be called THE BULLETIN.

Is an lecturing to supply this acknowledged discleration to the populous and intelligit district in which the subscriber has the care to reside, his hope of ultimate sucwands not its origin in sanguineness of drastages of its location. Published in the netropolis of a large and wealthy county, sitand equi-distant from the State and Naeation of whatever may interest its patrons, repriicularly afforded to the Editor; and when of his columns, not derivable from the journals, it is still certain that intellisee of a local nature, interesting to all, stant information they contain; and he sfind in its columns, articles not unworeplan of every publication which is to find huccess in popular support, must first be used before public patronage can be exexted, the Editor would here mark the pe of his design, with the full knowledge actit will constitute an ordeal, by which, to

termine both its merit and the fidelity of is prosecution. The Editor proposes to adapt his paper to the reset of those by whom he is immediately sur-resided, and among whom he must naturalrisda majority of his patrons: he knows has to be intelligent and inquiring.—The littrary department, shall, therefore, be asdestic and toreign periodicals resorted to finbelles lettres notices. He knows them to

till interest them. No man, with the fav-tilly of thought, is at this crisis neutral in re-ferace to the party distinctions now prevail-Agathis country, and the Editordoes not wish figures his political sentiments they are Manistration. But having neither the tem-We fit metive of a partisan, his comments
we party movements shall be characterized
finatures of argument, not violence or abuse
and is it never has been his practice, so shall adas it never has been his practice, so shall sitter become his habit to deal in political metite or party virulence. He will cheer-lify lead the aid of his columns to communities from all parties—reserving to himself their lead of the columns to communities from all parties—reserving to himself their lead of the advantages of approving the lead of the advantages of approving political and literary selections, he make to tempt into exercise whatever of the talent may surround him, and with such the may not presumptiously hope to render he patronage of his friends longer, than a forts merit and repay it, as he wishes not first that favour to personal felling, which will be denied to his editorial labores. The Bulleting will be published on Thursty seek. Terms of subacciption SS

## LITTELL'S MUSEUM

FOREIGN LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.

Parcz.—Siz Dollars a year, in advance-even dollars and a half, it not in advance. POSTAGE. - Five sheets, under 160 miles

cents; over 100 miles, 121 cents. This work will be sent to any Post Office in the United States, carefully wrapped ment. A few complete sets are for sale.

EXLARGED SERIES OF THE MUSE-

T. R. LITTELL has much pleasure in an-nouncing to the patrons of the Muse-um, that he has made arrangements for the future publication of the work in a style much ing what he has always desired that it should now so large, as to make it important to the upon a multifarious and widely extended buquickly the publication of Lodge's Portraits racters, (a splendid work now in hand)-of try for the vigorous prosecution of the publinanage all the financial concerns apportain-

passed in taste by any other in the country; have it in his power greatly to promote the the intellectual daring of man! At such a me- sale of the Museum. He has contracted to ment all hinds are call promet, fore and ait; from the tended its management. The changes in the execute whatever order the commander in a let appearance of the work will be as follows:

- 1. It will be regularly and promptly pub-
- 2. Will be uniformly and handsomely print-

4. Will be considerably enlarged.

As the sale of the work has increased, Mr. Littell has always been desirous of devoting the enlarged profits to its improvement—and mable, will by this means be communicated. the next volume to be considered as entirely carrying out his plan, he trusts that the subscribers will be convinced, upon comparing it with any other work, that it is richly worth the price asked for it.

We shall not have satisfied our own wishes, in respect to this work, until it shall be ling and terrific cry of a man overboard? reso far enlarged and improved as to make it clear to every purchaser that he will herein receive all that is desirable to an American an ordinary periodical, we have no doubt. gazines is composed of interior acticles, and we confidently appeal to those readers of the Museum who have been in the habit of looking over the British Journals, whether we have not already, in a very great degree, succeeded in copying all that was worth pre-

As the work will now be considerably en-larged, we shall be able more fully to accom-plish this object.

to the Museum, Mr. Littell has made arrangements with the Editor of Waldie's Library to edit this work after December, 1854. However deficient the proprietor may be in other qualifications, he has always felt so zealous an affection for the Museum that he would not be willing to commit it, even for a would not be willing to commit it, even for a time, to the care of another, were he not confident that the facilities, the experience and the ability of the new Editor, will render it more worthy of the patronage of the public than it has heretofore been. No change takes place in the Proprietorship. Philadelphia, April 9.

& Specimen Numbers may be seen at the Office of the Md. Gazette.

CASH FOR 150 NEGROES.

A get and the series whatever of the may not presumptiously hope to render the patronage of his friends longer, than the favour to persons feeling, which the may not presumption and the series of the patronage of his friends longer, than the favour to persons feeling, which the favour to persons feeling, which the series of the patronage of his friends longer, than the favour to persons feeling, which the purchaser, who is now or may come in the purchaser, who is now or may come in this market. I can at all times be found at this market. I can

"A MAN OVERBOARD." The following extract, giving a gruphic description of a storm at sea, and the thrilling sensation produced by the rending cry of a man overboard,' is from Reynolda's Journal of the cruise of the Potomac:

MISCELLANEOUS.

It was on Tuesday, the 15th of November, in latitude 34 south, and longitude 30 east. The morning opened with strong gales from the northwest, which increased in violence until the afternoon. Sail after sail was taken in, or reefed, until the Potomac wore little else than a storm dress. The sea was exceedingly high, laboured heavily. The white spot was seen in the south, but experience alone could tell the power it contained. In an instant the gale from the north let go its hold;' the little canyass that remained spread flapped loosely on the yards; gale from the southwest st ack the vessel with such a power, and with a change so sudden, sional skill to prepare her to meet the fierce en-

"It comes resistless, and with forming sweep Upturns the whitening surface of the deep; In such a tempest, berne to liceds of de. h. The wayward sisters scour the blasted heath."

quick from the northeast, thus met and resting in their course by violent gusts from the southwest, created upon the whole extent of the ocean's surface, at least as far as the eye could reach, sheets of flying loam, as the water was carried from the cap of each rolling billow in carried from the cap of each rolling billow in masses to leeward. This sudden encounter of the wind and the waves caused the latter to mount up into vast and moving pyramids of an-

It is in such a moment as this that the profession of a sailor becomes really sublime! It is a derita C contest for mostery between the elements and petition intellectual daring of man! At such a meissue it promptly, and thus will be corrected the fore, main and mize to percent other and begreatest fault which has heretofore at- soilor stands in death-like solonce, to receive and it : low and subdued tone, through the officer of the stage deck, may see fit to giv . He is the master-spirit whose coolness, exp rience and intellectual energies, can alone control the demon of the tempest. .

"True to his trust, when secred duty calls,
No howling storm the moster's roul appeals."

Falconer

der had been given, and each of them had been executed with a prompt and fearles obedience. The gallant Potomac, recovering from the un. expected shock she had received in a sudden change of wind, and raising herself with grace fur majesty from the sullen and involuntary obeisance which she had paid to the blast, began to obey the impulse of her helm, when the appalsounded fore and att.

The usual orders in such an emergency are thard down the helm! cut away the life buoy reader from all the Foreign Periodicals. That and stand by to lower the lite-boat!' which is we can do so in a single work, by making it always suspended from the ship's quarters, with suitable and appropriate lashings the commodore very properly hesitated to give such orders on the present occasion; for it was but too evident that no boat could live for a single moment, among the turbulent billows which vere beating round and climbing up the sides of the frigate.-The feeling that pervades one at such a crisis is painfully intense—we know of no excitement on shore that can possibly be compared with it. It is such emergencies that the thorough-bred sailor exhibits truits of character which should cover a multitude of sins. whiles lettres notices. He knows them to be patriotic, and that they feel a deep interest in order that he may, by frequent journies.

In order that he may, by frequent journies in order that he may, by frequent journies in order that he may, by frequent journies.

In order that he may, by frequent journies in order that he may, by frequent journies in order that he may, by frequent journies in the generous impetuosity of the crew, they had gathered en masse on the ship's quarter and the ship's quarter and they had gathered en masse on the ship's quarter and they had gathered en masse on the ship's quarter and they had gathered en masse on the ship's quarter and they had gathered en masse on the ship's quarter and the ship's quarter and The fury of the storm—the tempest-tost ocean the boats on either side, to rescue a shipmate from destruction, or share with him a watery

The suspense which had now become insufferable, was seen relieved by the cheerful exclamation from the larboard gangway, of there he is! here he is!' and the man was borne aft as one snatched from the very portals of death.

It appeared that he had been sent into the fore chains to clear the foresneets, as the sudden change of the wind came on; and the ship rel-ling at the time very deep, he was washed from thence into the sea.—Fortunately, he had done his work so well, by overhauling the sheet, that bite had fallen into the water; so that when the ship rolled again towards him he succeeded in seizing it, and but a moment elapsed before the welcome exclamation of .here he is! here he is!' relieved the feelings of all.

The following interesting particulars of the late un fortunate young Beanharnois the husband of the Queen of Portugal, are from a London papers

unconstitutionality of the appointment, which he was, alse, doorned so soon to vacate, not by a vote of the deputies, but by the fiat of fate, the inexorable hand of death. His Royal Highness tried on the splendid garments-they fitted his elegantly moulded limbs delightfully. In the pride of youth, and with the buoyancy of spirit belonging to his age and exalted station—he said he should wear this dazzling uniform for the first time on Sunday, the day fixed for the review of the National gert his loins with the sword of the Liberator, left him rough, and unpleasant; and the ship rolled and | Campo d'Oriboe (25th July, A. D. 1130.) Prince Augustus meant to wear his now Commander-in-Chief's uniform, Marshal's staff, and the Liberator's aword on Sunday. But, alss, "man proposes, and God disposes." He intended to wear those trophies, and did wear them, but in a way far different from that he intended, for they were placed upon his body while lying in state, after having undergone dissection. The some of grandeur

had closed. Lord Byron said. "Princes live like gods,

but die like men." Short was the Prince's life-short his enreer as Royal consort, expectant King and quasi Sovereign-shorter his Peerage, and shorter still his sharply-contested functions as Commander.in.Chief or as his epitaph describes him.—"Lusitani Exercitus Supremus Imperator," which he assumed on a bed of sickness, and exercised (if exercising it can be called) in his chamber for one short week. The Empress performed the last duties of her beloved dying brother. She closed his eyes with her own hands, and said, "This i my duty." She had never left his bed-side during the whole of his idness. and total o leave of the corpse on the threshold tone a before performed at Queluz to the remains of

inating Prince Augustus, Comman. t d Fri lay, the 20th March, but not do Gorerno till Mogday the 23d. Sunday, the Queen and Prince .; to the races at Campo Grande; eing known then, and he havintel as such in public. He was

OFFICIAL.

Copy of a letter from the Surgeon General of the Army

Siri The Medical Board convened in New York in ey have examined and approved seven persons, who

J. C. REYNOLDS, of Maryland, C. M. HITCHCOCK, of Olic,

W. W. HONTON, of Maryland, E. F. WOLCO'T, of New York, B. F. NOURSE, Ohio,

THOS. LEE, of New Jersey.

Very, &c. The first named gentleman has been appointed by the President Assis tant Surgeon, to take rank from the

OUR AFFAIRS WITH FRANCE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, July 1st, 1835. In consideration of the many important incrests connected with the relations between the United States and France, the President has directed the publication of the following docu-

[Mr. Livingston to the Duc de Broglie.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PARIS, APRIL 25th, 1835. His Excellency, the Duc de Broglie, &c.

Six: About to return to my own country, I am unwilling to leave this without adding one more effort to the many I have heretofore made to restore to both that mutual good under ing, which their best interests require, and which probable events may interrupt, and perhaps permanently destroy. From the correspondence and acts of His

Majesty's Government, since the Message of the President of the United States was known at Paris, it is evident that an idea is entertained of making the fulfilment of the treaty of 1831 dependent on explanations to be given of terms used in the Message, and of withholding pay-ment of an acknowledged debt until satisfaction be given for a supposed indecoring for demand ing it. The bare possibility that this opinion might be entertained and acted upon by His Mejesty's Government, ronders t incumbent on me to state explicitly what I understand to be the sentiments of mine on this subject. Erroneous impressions arising from the want

of a proper attention to the structure of our Government, to the duties of the Chief Magistrate, to the principles it has adopted, and its of Portugal, are from a London paper:

After the antopey on Sunday, the Prince's body laid in state in that part of the Palace where the Cortes formerly held their sittings. Immediately afthr his appointment as Commander in the correspondent ornaments and trappings made, which, was completed and the President, to avoid all incasures of the lambday, the prince's body laid to the nation. To submit to the nation of the nation of the nation of the principle of the nation of the submitted to, neither dignity nor independent of the nation. To submit to the nation. To sub strict adherence to them, in similar cases, might

which terminated in his death, and whilst the Opposition in the Cortes was wrangling about the Hegality and dictated—that of conciliation and peace. dictated—that of conciliation and peace.

The form of our Government, and the functions of the President as a component part of it, have, in their relation to this subject, been sufficiently explained in my previous correspondence, especially in my letters to the Comte de Rigny of the 29th of January last. I have, therefore, little to add to that part of my representation which is drawn from the form of our Government, and the duties of the President in administering it. If these are fully understood. the principles of action derived from them can-

The President, as the chief executive power, must have a free and entirely unfettered communication with the co-ordinate powers of Government. As the organ of intercourse with other nations, he is the only source from which a knowledge of our relation with them can be conveyed to the legislative branches. It results from this, that the utmost freedom from all restraint in the details into which he is obliged to enter, of international concerns, and of the measures in relation to them, is essential to the proper performance of this important part of out having continually before him the fear of offending the succeptibility of the powers whose conduct he is obliged to notice. formance of this duty he is subject to public opinion, and his own sense of propriety for an indiscreet, to his constituents for a dangerous, and to his constitutional judges for an illegal exercise of the power; but to no other censure, foreign or domestic. Were any foreign powers permitted to scan the communications of the Executive, their complaints, whether real or affected, would involve the country in continual controversies; for the right being acknowledged, it would be a duty to exercise it by demanding a disavowal of every phrase they might deem offensive, and an explanation of e. very word to which in improper interpretation could be given.

The principle, therefore, has been adopted, that no

foreign power has a right to ask for explanations of any thing that the President, in the exercise of his func-tions, thinks proper to communicate to Congress, or of any course he may advise them to pursue. This rule is not applicable to the Government of the United States alone, but, in common with it, to all those in which the branches. No such nation, desirous of avoiding foreign influence or foreign interference in its councils; no such nation, possessing a due sense of its dignity and indepenof the United States to the Secretary of War, dated States Office, States of General's Office, States of General's Office, States of General States of Gener all must unite in repeling it, and acknowledge that the pursuance of an order of Marca 7th, 1835, report that them all, and more important to the liberal Governare recommended for appointment in the following or- | obvious to escape the slightest attention that the monhave all the advantage of this supervision of the domestic councils of their neighbors, without being subject to it themselves. It is true that in the Representative Governments of Europe, Executive communications to to them in the United States, and that they are, there-fore, less liable to attack on that quarter but they must guarded as it commonly is, every proposition made by the Ministry, every resolu ion of either Chamber, will offer occasions for the jealous interference of national punctilio, for all occupy the same grounds. No interommunication of the different branches of Government no sanctuary for freedom of decision and of debate; and the susceptibility of foreign Powers must be consulted in all the Departments of Government. Occasions for numerous at present without opening another door to encroachments; and it is no answer to the argument to say that no complaints will be made but for reasonable ause, and that of this, the nation complained of being the judge, no evil can ensue. But this argument concedes the right of examining the communications in question, which is denied; allow it, and you will have frivolous as well as grave complaints to answer, and but apply a remedy to those of a morbid susceptibility. To show that my fear of the progressive nature of the encroachments is not imaginary, I pray leave to call your Excellency's attention to the enclosed report from the Secretary of State to the President. It is offered for illustration, not for complaint. I am instructed to make none. Because the Government of France has taken exception to the Procident's opening meaning, the Charge d'Affairs of France thinks it his duty to protest against a special communication, and to point out the particular passages in a correspondence of an American Minister with his own Government, to the publication of which he objects. If the principle I contest is just, the Charge d'Affairs is right; he has done his duty as a vigilant supervivor of the President's correspondence.

If the principle is admitted, every diplomatic agent at
Washington will do the same, and we shall have twenty
consors of the correspondence of the Government and
of the public press. If the principle is correct, every
communication which the President inskes, in relation
to our foreign affairs, either to the Congress or to the
Public, oughs in prakenos to be previously submitted to
these ministers, in order to aveid disputes, and troublesome and humiliating explanations. If the principle
be submitted to, neither dignity nor independence is left
to the nation. To eshoot even to a discretizar russ of
such a privilege, would be troublesses, and degrading. vigilant supervisor of the President's correspondence. and the inevitable abuse of it could not be born rance forbidden into the marching of demestic con